hy disqualifying those other women to be wives. A similar robbery does the licentions woman practice upon her husband and upon her own sex.

Not very remetely connected with the questions we have just been discussing is that of divorce. This, like the others, is very readily solved in the clear and strong light of authoritative nature. But how puzzling is the problem if we grope for its solution among the strong light of aninoritative nature. But how puzzing is the problem if we grope for its solution among the uncertain and conflicting interpretations of books! The way that this question is disposed of politically, and for the most part ecclesiastically, is but little in barmony with the teachings of nature, and is a further illustration of the worthlessness of artificial religions, and of the necessity of returning to the religion of actors and reason. e and reason.

nature and reason.

Why should people marry? Because "it is not "good that the man should be done." Because the human heart yearns for the freest communion and fullest sympathy with some other heart. Because no one is capable of going alone and incounseled through the trial; and perplexities before him; and with no become friend to soothe and cheer and sustain him amid become friend to soothe and coeer and sustain aim aims the sorrows and sufferings that await him. It is for such reasons, and because joy is thereby doubled as well as pain divided, that the journey of life should be traveled in pairs, each pair bound together in that mutual love which never wearies of its ministerings,

mutaal love which never was to the ambient and never forsakes its chosen companion.

Much has been said and written in our day in favor of making a physically healthy offspring the parameunt object in choosing a husband or wife. But, in point of fact, it is very rarely made such: very rarely made any object whatever; and, in my judgant should never be. I would that persons should rarely made any object whatever; and, in my judgment, should never be. I would that persons should marry each other simply because they have failen so deeply in love as to feel that they must—sy, aiready do belong to each other; and are irrevocably chosen to care for and bless each other; and can hever, while life lasts, be separated from each other. Children are to be regarded not as the direct object, but as one of the pating and matching in including of matrices. to be regarded not as the direct object, but as one of
the natural and unstadied incidents of marriage. I admit that when parents find themselves bringing diseased and miserable obliders into the world they had
better lock up their faculties than multiply such chidren. Let me here say that it is not only probable that
the child of parents, whose marriage sprang from their
true love of each other and a deep soul-anion with
each other, is far more fixely to be morally sound
than the child of parents who are brought together
with about the same calculation for the improvement
of breeds of animals; but that it is also probable that the
who was born with a poor physical constitution will of breeds of animals; but that it is also probable that he who was born with a poor physical constitution will be like to improve it if he have a good moral one; while he who has a poor moral one will probably be reckless of his physical constitution. Thus has a love-marriage the promise of children healthner, not only in soul, but in the end in body also. Far away, then, from marriage be all calculation. The blindest and most improvident love-match is infinitely preferable to a calculated and calculating match. A marriage, if need be, in the face of all calculation because so brimful of love—a downright can't help-it marriage—is the true one.

riage, if need be, in the face of all calculation because so brimful of love—a downright can't-help-it marriage—is the true one.

In what cases would I have divorce allowed? I say, with the Catholic Church, in none. But would I hot when there is adultery? No, not even then. In any case whatever, it violates great human rights. Nature, as we have seen from the census tables, does not allow it; and Jesus, far greatest of all the moral interpreters of Nature, does not. It is true that there is one offense for which he allows the husband to put away the wife; but he declares him to be guilty of adultery if he marries again. Though we are not bound to cohabit with an adulterous persor, nevertheless, not even adultery breaks the tie of marriage. My wife is incapable of becoming the wife of another so long as I live. My crime may be such as to make it incompatible with her self-respect and her other duties to continue to live with me. But she is never to cease from her efforts for my reformation, and she is never to put herself in such circumstances as would disable her from receiving me, should I return to her in penitence. This, however, she clearly would do by marrying another. I know not the grains nor requirements of Christianity if it would have the wife forgive her hurband when he repeats of his adultery.

I said that my wife ought not to marry another

I said that my wife ought not to marry another while I am alive; and I have already argued in effect to this conclusion. I have already virtually shown that for her to do so would be not only to wrong me but to practice a robbery upon her sex, some of whom must go unmarried if others have more than one living

I said that in no case should there be divorce. Let it be understood that there cannot be, and the caution in electing a conjugal partner would be greatly increased. Moreover there would be a fresh motive then for the Mereover there would be a fresh motive then for the seasonable healing of those dissensions in married life which are so often allowed to ru; or and result in mutual extrangement and divorce. But so long as the marriage knot can be untied—even though it can be by adultery only—so long will there be endeavors to untie it. The wicked wife may, for the sake of getting it untied, practice her a ts to involve her husband in adultery, and the wicked husband may seek this end

it united, practice her arts to involve her husband in adultery, and the wicked husband may seek this end by similar means.

I say no more of marriage, only that if it is to be invested with far more of beauty, dignity and solemnty, and to be made far more productive of biosediaes, at must be held to be as enduring as life itself.

Thus have I set before you as far as I well could within the narrow limits of a single discourse the religion of nature. If the one great direct object of true religion is the protection of natural rights, then we must have a natural religion to accomplish it. Natural rights never have been, and never will be, protected under artificial religions, and the fact that they are cloven down thoe arth over, is conclusive evidence that artificial religions prevail the carth over. Friend of Temporance, friend of Peace, friend of Freedom!—Temporance, friend of Peace, friend of Freedom!—Temporance, friend of Peace, friend of Freedom!—Temporance friend of Peace, friend of Peace, friend of Freedom!—Temporance friend of Peace, friend of Peace, friend of Freedom!—Temporance friend of Peace, friend of Peace, friend of Freedom!—Temporance friend of Peace, friend of Peace, friend of Freedom!—Temporance friend of Peace, friend of Peace, friend of Freedom!—Temporance friend of Peace, friend of Freedom!—Temporan

work on against Intoxicating Drinks, and War, and Slavery; but flatter yourselves with no hope of permanent or extensive success—until the current religion has been supplanted by the religion of nature. Seeker of reform in politics! the current religion blocks up your way also. Corrupt and crazy as are our politics, they are nevertheless to worse than our religion. Nay, they are always one with it. The State is never more rotten than the Church.

We frequently hear the light of nature spoken of as dim and doubtful and deceiving. But, in point of fast, is it not the only clear and tright and sure one? Jesus himself is not another light. He is the perfect medium through which the hight of nature shines. The common opinion is that nature is not a sufficient source whence to make up our religion. A much-relied-on proof that it is not, is its failure to teach the doctrine of the resurrection of the body. I admit that it does not proof that it is not, is its failure to teach the doctrine of the resurrection of the body. I admit that it does not teach it. I admit that it teaches the reverse. But this doctrine, which is of so much interest to the superstitious and speculative, natural religion has nothing at all to do with. Its only concern is to make better the moral character of men; and whether this doctrine is true or false these there were affect such better the moral character of men; and whether this dectrine is true or false does in no wise affect such character. But, saying nothing of his body, does nature teach that man such live again? Unless she does, how slow should we be to believe it? A doctrine so important as another life is not to be confidently received on any less certain testimony than nature herself. Unless it is at least countenanced by nature, it should not be received at all.

it should not be received at all.

I believe there are strong, I will not say conclusive, proofs in nature that man small live again. One is that God made him in His own likeness. That He did so, God made him in His own likeness. That He did so, we endeavored to show in an early part of this discourse. He put into him His own spiris, and made him to be His immortal companion and coworker. Another of these proofs is that God made him with wants that this life cannot satisfy. The horse and dog, and other creatures, whose knowledge is mainly instinctive, attain here their summit of knowledge, and therefore of all earthly knowledge only to long for more. The more all earthly knowledge only to long for more. The more he learns, the more unsatisfied is he with the measure of his learning; and by the very laws of his being, as they stand revealed to him in his own history and experience, he seems compelled to regard his present degrees of knowledge, and consequently of usefulness and happiness also, as but earnests of their infinite growth hereafter. The more Newton and Humbodit learned, the more they became hitle children; not only in the growing simplicity of their spirit, but in the conscious poverty of their knowledge. With the growth of their knowledge grow their sense of their ignorance, and when they came to de, the rich and deep dispasson, made up of all the veices of their being and all the voices of their experience, sounded out the sweet and full assurance that they were but in the infancy of their existence, and that their death was to be not

and full assurance that they were but in the infancy of their existence, and that their death was to be not their death, but a new and notiber life. I have but time to add, under this head, that if the spiritualists are not deceived, they have discovered another and a conclusive natural evidence that man is to live sgain. It may be many years, however, before the phenomena of spiritualism will be sufficiently accumulated and authenticated to establish in all minus the fact that Nature teaches another state of human ex-

Repeatedly, in this discourse, have I called the

Repeatedly, in this discourse, have a canon the religion I am commending the religion of nature. With entire propriety I might always have called it the religion of reason, since it is reason that discerns and approves and adopts it.

I notice that my use of the word reason in former discourses on the religion of reason is criticised. My critics appear to confine the meaning of the word to the state of the property of the prop

critics appear to confine the meaning of the word to ratiocination, or the process of reasoning. But does it not also mean the result arrived at through such process! The conclusion that the slave should be set free results from sound reasoning; in other words, is supported by reason; and, therefore, may be and is called reason. So, too, the conclusion that men should not poison and defile themselves with intoxicating liquors and tobacco is another result of sound reasoning, and comes properly under the name of reason. not poison and defile themselves with intoxicating liquors and tobacco is another result of sound reasoning, and comes properly under the name of reason. The right—the right as it is seen in the light of reason.

is surely one of the admitted definitions of reason; and therefore have I felt justified to speak of reason as the standard with which to compare the claims of a religion. Does a religion attribute to God an arbitrary and cruel disposition with reason. Does it, on the other hand, accord to Hum a paternal and loving spirit?—so far, then, do I welcome it, because so far it abides the test of reason. But I must bring this too long discourse to a close. But I must bring this too long discourse to a close. My efforts the last few years in behalf of the religion of reason, have been construed by many into attacks. -is surely one of the admitted definitions of reason;

Ny efforts the last few years in behalf of the religion of reason, have been construed by many into attacks upon Christianity. Nevertheless, they were intended as an humble means toward saving it. Love to God and love to man are the essential elements of Christianity: and as nothing can be more reasonable than these, it is impossible that reason should make war upon Christianity. More than this: the Religion of reason and the Christian religion are presently one. I admit that the religion of reason is a different thing from the spurious Christianity which prevails in every part of Christendom. I admit that all its artillery is directed against that wicked and ruinous counterfeit. But the true Christianity—the Christianity of the Bible—the Christianity taught by the lips and life of Jesus—has no truer friend than reason. Indeed, it is alone by the force of reason, guided and blest of heaven, that a faise Christianity can be beaten back from its usurpations, and the true reenthroned.

and the true reenthroned.

The religion of reason is indispensable, not only for the purpose of putting to flight a counterfeit, but also the purpose of putting to flight a counterfeit, but also for the purpose of preserving the gennine Christianity, and gaining a hold for it on the public heart. It is indispersable not only to show how worthless is the Christianity which is in fellowship with Slavery and the dramshop and other abominations, but also to persuade men of the truth and preciousness of that Christianity which allies itself to no wrong, and sustains every right. To persuade them I mean, by proofs addressed to their understanding, and not by appeals to their superstations credulity.

addressed to their understanding, and not by appeals to their superstitious credulity.

Because of their own deep sense of its excellence, Christians have been wont to challenge an unquestioning and unhesitating faith in their religion. They have promptly sentenced to endless woe all who dare to doubt the truth of any position of the Bible, or to call in question any of the principal ecclesiastical interpretations of it. True, many of them have acknowledged in words the right to investigate the popular views of Christianity; but with very few exceptions, they have all abjured it in practice. Even those who tolerate this investigation, do so with the understanding and advertisement that whoever shall dare come to a conclusion opposite their own, will, for a standing and advertisement that whoever shall dare come to a conclusion opposite their own, will, for a daring so wicked, merit evertheting punishment. But the growing intelligence of mankind will not much longer consent to repose a blind faith in the best religion. It will soon insist that even such a religion must be more than alleged—must be proved—to be true before more will be bound to believe its for the contract of the true, before men will be bound to believe in it. In the ages of superstition, and in the subsequent ages of

true, before men will be bound to believe in it. In the ages of superstition, and in the subsequent ages of speculation, through which nations pase, a reagion does not need to be backed with logic in order to gain currency even with the intelligent. But Christendom has now become so philosophical and practical that nothing except religion can longer pass in it without proof; and before many years more shall have elapsed there will be no longer even this exception.

By the way, this assuming the truth of Christianity as the churches and their men bers do, is not, as they suppose it to be, honoring Christianity. It is dishenoring it. Truth is honored not by a blind assent to her claims, but by that acquiescence in them which she wins from those who faithfully investigate them. The Bible is insulted by being assumed to be true, but honored by these who think its claims upon their faith worthy to be investigated.

Our claim of superiority for this age will be admitted only with qualifications. Our superiority in general science will be admitted, but not in the science of religion. Is not, however, the delusion as great as it is common, that the one gets ahead of the other? As a general proposition the one always keeps pace with the other. Do you say that France, while on the one hand making rapid progress in general science, has on the other become infact? I admit it, especially in respect to the intellectual pertion of her people. But I claim that her inficelity proves her great progress toward the true religion; for it proves that she is passing out of the superstitions and speculative ages that every nation will yet pass out of, and that she can no longer be satisfied with religions that claim faith without making good their chain. Her call now is for a religion which can be proved to be true; and, unhappily, her belief to a very chain. Her call now is for a religion which can be proved to be true; and, unhappity, her belief to a very reat extent is that Christianity cannot be proved to true. Such also, is the call, and to such an extent the anhappy belief of Italy and of some of the German States. Such, too, of vast numbers in England and America, who, in common with vast numbers in other lands, have either become, or always were infidels. But while we rejoice in their escape from the superstitions and visionary, we are nevertheless not blind to tions and visionary, we are nevertheless not blind to their mistake—their great and lamentable mistake—that Christianity cannot be proved to be true. What if the churches and priesthood do assume the truth of it, and do virtually torbid the bringing forth of its legitimate and conclusive proofs? Nevertheless the proofs exist, and the religion of reason will take them up and use them to the scattering of all skepticism, and to the sure and successful planting of the blessed faith in the waste places and fallow grounds of infidelity. The religion of reason will prove that nature teaches love to God and love to man, justice and mercy, and all the elements of Christianuty, and that, therefore, Christianity is true. Or, to use another form of state-

son alone is authorized) to decide what shall be his conduct and character; and, second, to keep him by means of his own strength and of all the aids of heaven means of his own strength and of all the ads of heaven and earth in a state of unswerving fidelity to this high conviction. God speaks in His creation and providence. Josus speaks as "never man spake." His ministry will never cease to pour forth a flood of light. The great and good men and women of every age contribute their measures of enlightenment. But these are all voices for the ear of reason; and not one of them—no, not even that of the Great God—has a right to be heard in the sanctuary of the soul except through the influence of such voice upon the reason. I have been wont to say that the reason of man is the voice of God within him. If this is not literally true, nevertheless that God's voice reaches him through his reason is literally true. Save that which lies through our reason wrought convictions, there is not for the Church reason wrought convictions, there is not for the Church nor for the Priesthood, nor for the Bible, any road to those sacred chambers where the mind, under its sole responsibility, because sole master of itself, forms it-judgment and comes to its decisions. It is God himself judgment and comes to its decisions. It is God himself who has ordained this supremacy of reason; and not to acknowledge this supremacy, constantly and practically and gratefully, is to be guilty of rebelling against His government. It is God himself who has made the bringing of all our appetites, passions and pursuits into quick and glad subjection to our reason, the great law of our nature; and therefore not to obey this law is to prove ourselves traitors to our own nature.

Yet awhile, the religion of reason will continue to Yet awhile, the religion of reason will continue to be derided and hated. But it will be neither discouraged nor impatient. It will be of good cheer and hide is time. Yet awhile, superstition, bigotry and prejudice will continue to darken men's minds, and corrupt their hearts, and indispose them to the reign of reason. But the fallacy and failure of every religion which does not make its appeal to reason, become every day more and more maintest; and thus every day is the way becoming clearer and easier for the progress of the religion of reason. It may not soon prevail, but it surely will prevail. Linger however it may, the day will yet dawn when men the earth over will believe that they must let their reason rule them in all things especially in religion. It will yet be acknowledged that the most reason-ruled man is the most resignous man—that to be reasonable is the highest possible at--that to be reasonable is the highest possible a taionent; may, that reason—clear, sound, right, reason—is itself rengion—the highest and truest religion.
But dawn that day when it may, not till then will man but dawn that day when a limit to be, for not till then will be realize and verify his own grand nature. Not till be shall study to mold himself after the stand-ards and ideals of reason will his life and character be such as to prove to the universe that God made him but "little lower than the angels, and crowned him with clays and hone."

but "little lower than the angels, and crowned him with glory and honor."

Do you ask how we shall attain to an understanding of the duties of the religion of reason? I answer by living reasonably. Jesus teaches that the doctrines of God are to be learned by doing the will of God. A similar rule applies in the present similar case. We must not act unreasonably, as do the sectarians—for they organize parties with the micra of excluding from them the friends of Christ. As if the friends of Christ could be excluded without his being excluded also. We must not act unreasonably, as do the temperance societies, which will one day denounce the selling of in-We must tot act unreasonably, as do the seding of in-societies, which will one day denounce the selling of in-toxicating drinks as the blackest crime, and will the next use their machinery and members to elect men whose efficial powers are employed to whitewash this blackest crime and screen it from punishment. Nor must we act urreasonably, as do the abolitionists, who though declaring Siavery to be the superlative piracy, do nevertheless elect men who honor it as law, and thereby give to it their official and sustaining sanction. He is in effect a Pro-Slavery man and not an Aboltionist, who does not hold Slavery to be an onlaw, and does not confine his votes to such candidates as hold Nor must we act unreasonably, as do the

reason-calls for. Such reasonable acting will of its teves, the duties that he all along our path, and make that path " as a shining light that shineth the more and

more unto the perfect day."

But is reason sufficient for all these things? It is,
Not, however, unless the Divine influence upon it be
unceasing. Man, as much as the placet, needs to be
set in motion, and kept in motion by God. Vain, too, is an enlightened reason, unless there be also the God-given spirit of submission to its control. Vain is it that made with ability to will and to do, unless he almans made with ability to will and to do, thiese he allow his Maker to work in him to will and to de. Vain
all his physical, mental, moral powers unless. Heaven
shall dispose him to put them to a heavenly use.
Vain, in a word, is the earthly existence of man
unless he shall be born again. But, blessed be God,
all the heaven-wrought changes of spirit, purpose,
life, which are denoted by the figure of the new birth, and which every man must experience in order to be saved, lie within the reach of every man. If any are left unhely, it is because they refuse to be made holy. If any are cut off from the overflowing fountain of impartial love and free salvation, it is because they out themselves off from it.

THE SOUTH BEND ACCIDENT.

THE DIRECTORS STATEMENT.

MICH. SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN IA. R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1859.

The following is an abstract of the material parts of a report recently made by the Directors, on the sub-

ject of the late accident near Mishawaka:

The train consisted of 6 cars—3 of them 1st class containing 141 persons, including 8 trainsmen, 19 laborers, employees of the Company, and about 6 free passengers. It left Chicago at 8 p. m., the 27th of June, and arrived at the place of the accident at about 12. At this place there had been an unprecedented fall of rain for about five or six hours, which had carried away a culvert with an embankment 22 feet high over it. The whole train fell into this ravine. By this accident 33 persons lost their lives, of which 9 were employees of the Company, 31 were taken out dead, 4 died after being removed, and 1, a female, was found floating in the St. Joseph River. After diligent search no other ladies had been found, either in the gravel or the river; and only one is said to be ject of the late accident near Mishawaka: in the gravel or the river; and only one is said to be

n the gravel or the river, and only one is said to be messing, who was on the train.

The Superinendent reports the number of more or east injured at 42; 10 of them severely, and the others lightly. Many went on in the next train, and a week nace only 6 remained in the vicinity.

A list of the killed and injured may be seen at this

In the ravine where the accident nappened is what is called a "Dry Kun," where there is little or no water, excepting after a rain. When the road was made the ravine was spanned by a scoolen tresslework, as stone could not readily be procured till it could be transported over the road. It was always when the could be transported over the road. intended to replace this and many other similar works with masorry and embankments before the wood work

should decay.

At this point the culvert was built in 1857, and was of superior masonry, of selected dimension stone-work brought from Chicago, about 90 miles. It was con-structed under the direction and immediate supervision or E. H. Wildiams, the Division Superintendent and Engineer on that part of that line, who gave his in-structions directly to the masons, or to the roal-master. The culvest was at least 7 feet square in the clear, and from 8 to 9 feet high. It had 57 square feet of water-This was sworn to by three witnesses before the Jury of It quest, one of whom had measured it within five weeks, with a view to an official report to his em-

The verdict of the Jury states the size of this cul-The verdict of the Jury states the size of this cul-vert as "4½ feet wide and 6½ feet high," and that "it "ought to have been as large again." At the size they give, it would have had 37 feet superficial area. All the evidence the Company has on this subject shows that if was more than as large again as stated by the Jury. Upon what evidence their statement is made I cannot say, as I left seen after the three wit-nesses had testified, and the verdict was not rendered till a week or two thereafter.

nesses had testified, and the verdist was not rendered till a week or two thereafter.

Mr. Williams, the Division Superintendent, and Mr. Powers, the Read-Master, both of large experience, after an examination of the country to be drained, were satisfied that the culvert was abundantly large for any contingency. Both of them say that, until this accident, they had never heard a suggestion from the neighbors or others that this culvert was too goodly. The storm was an unprecedented one; more like a

The storm was an injection of the succession of waterspouts, commencing at 4 or 5 p.m., and continuing till near 11. At 8.30 the train from the East passed over the ground. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, the Section Foreman, Dennis Kane, went over this part of the road with one of his men, and there was no appearance of danger. Mr. H. Denslow, who to appearance of danger. Mr. H. Denslow, who lives on the ravine, and went out and examined at 10 o'clock, states "the water was passing torough the culvert freely, and did not fill more than half its

The Division Road-Master was on duty upon the The Privision Rossianter was on any application, and, with the engineer and fireman, was killed.

The train had been running slowly, and had made frequent stops to examine colverts and bridges. The last stop was at a bridge about one mile from the ravine, and the speed attained in passing over that one mile could not have been more than at the rate of 15

to 20 miles per hour.

The water subsided so suddenly that in 12 or 15 hours after the accident, the stream could easily be stepped over; and, within one week, one who saw it says he should not suppose there was more than enough to fill a Usipel tube.

2-inch tube. By order of the Board of Directors, GEO. BLISS, President.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF THE YACHT ROSLYN-STATEMENT OF CAPT. DOWNES.

The Yacht Roslyn, Capt. Downes, sailed from Lake Pontchartrain for New-York on the 5th inst., and had much squally weather till the 11th, when we found the vessel leaking badly; set to work pumping and bailing but could not free her. At noon saw a ship to westward, we set a signal of distress, when she bore for us and proved to be the ship St. Helena of Bath, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, who kindly took us on board and rendered all the assistance in their power. We soon lost sight of the yacht, but think she must have sunk, for when we left her she had 3 feet of water in the hold. July 15th we were transferred to the bark Golden Rule, Capt Whitebery from Aspinwal for New-York.

To Captains Whitebery and Springer and their offiers I return my sincere thanks for their kindness while I was on board their respective vessels. - May they never want for a friend when distressed. SEIZURE OF SHIP ATLANTIC AS A SUSPECTED

SLAVER.

HER APPEARANCE AND OUTFIT - MOVEMENTS OF CAPT.

RINDERS-ISFORMATION AGAINST A NEW-TORK

HOUSE. From The New-Bedford Evening Standard, July 21.

The ship Atlantic, which has been fitting at this port-since her arrival here on the 30th of June, for a pre-tended whaling voyage, but which has been suspected

since her arrival here on the 30th of Jane, for a pretended whaling voyage, but which has been suspected
of not being exactly in that line of business, was this
morning taken in charge by United States officers,
upon information lodged in the United States District
Court in Boston, by parties resising in New-York.
The process was placed in the hands of Deputy-Marshal Freeman, jr., who has the matter in charge.

The Atlantic, which has been in the stream for several days, finishing loading and taking in water, cleared
vesteroay for the Indian Ocean, was towed to the
lower harbor yesterday afternoon, and was to proceed
to sea this morning, having waited, as it has been said,
for some passengers who were bound to Fayal, where
the ship was to touch. Her officers and crew were all
on board from the United States revenue culter Campbell, which came round from Newport, she having been
in this vicinity for several days.

The Atlantic is a ship of 60t time, was built in 1836
and is owned by her commander. Captain Francis J
Silva, a Portuguese, but a naturalized citizen of the
United States, naving purchased her of Capt, J, S, C.
Maciel, master and owner of the ship Comoro, brought
to this port from Boston, and now fitting for a whaling
voyage. The Atlantic was formerly a whaler from
New-London, but has lately been engagest in the merchant service out of New-York. Capt. Silva was
formerly a master of ship Governor Troup of this
port.

We understand that parties have been on the lock-

We understand that parties have been on the lookout for the past ten days and in constant communica-tion with the authorities elsewhere, and that the seizure is made not wholly on account of the manner of outil, &c., but upon circumstances not known to

te public. The ship is of a larger burden than vessels generally

The lower hold is said to be stowed with casks full of

The lower hold is said to be stowed with casks that of fresh water, whereas whalers generally fill the casks in the lower hold with sait water. The Atlantic had on board 1,200 bushels of corn to be disposed of at Fayal, and provisions shipped by Portuguese to their friends residing at the islands, and

Pertuguese to their friends residing at the islands, and a very large mail for whaless expected to touch at the islands. See had nineteen Portuguese passengers engaged. The affair has created a great excitement in this city to-day.

Further Particulars.—Our reporter has just returned from a visit to the ship and the cutter, which now lie in the stream. He gleaned the following additional intelligence: Information concerning both the Atlantic and Comoro has been in the possession of Marshal Rynders of the Southern District of New York. He was informed that the sum of \$20,000 had been sent from a bouse in Hayang to the house of Amedes, Amfrom a house in Havana to the house of Amedes, Ambreges & Co. of Pearl street, New-York, for the pur-

breges & Co. at Fearl street, New-Tork, for the parchase of two ships for the slave trade.

Marshal Rynders dispatched Deputy Marshal Lorezzo De Angelis, who discovered the purchase of the ships Atlantic and Comoro, and has been watching their outfit. Amedes has been in New-Bedford, it is presumed, as he was on board the Fall River boat on Saturday night. Mr. De Angelis joined the cutter Campbell, on Tuesday night, and set sail to intercept the vessels. he vessels. Had the cutter been fully manned, she was to have

taken the Atlantic, and then lay off for the Comoro, but as it was they were obliged to take the Atlantic this morting, and Lieut. R. H. Travers was put in charge of her.

The Atlantic will have to be discharged in order to

The Atlantic will have to be discharged in order to search her, and this will be done at once.

THE WORKSTER REGATIA.

Yesterday afternoon two of the Harvard College boat clubs arrived here, bringing with them the six-carded boats Avon and Harvard, which have been selected to sustain the reputation of the "Old Harvard" in the regatta next week. The Harvard boat is the same one that has become famous for its timpular. The new Harvard which is lighter, and

boat is the same one to at has become famous for intrimphs. The new Harvard, which is lighter, and the "crack" boat is left behind, the crew preferring to pull without a coxswain.

To-day the Yaie Club is expected, also Mr. Clark of Beston with his shell L Esperance. The Harvard students express themselves well pleased with the race ground. To-day the turning point will be made expressed and until next Tuesday the clubs will pracapparent, and until next Tuesday the clubs win practice on the course. The students adhere rigidly to their peculiar diet and practice constantly. As ruating is a part of their discipline they will not mind the two-mile walk to the Pond. Both the Harvard boats are entered for the trial on the 27th, as well as on the 16th.

[Worcester Spy, 22d.]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Board met yesterday at the usual bour. The brig Gede, from St. Jago, having reported that clace as free from yellow fever, and all being well on oard, was permitted to come up to the city. The orig Adda, from Nuevitas, which had one passenger brig Adda, from Nuevitas, which had one passenger sick of yellow fever; the brig Proteus, from Cardenas, which had lest a passenger of the same disease, and the bark Cernelia, from Havana, were all detained in the Lower Bay by the Health Officer, who reported to that effect. The act was approved by the Board.

The Commissioners having sufficient evidence that a ports of Havana, Cardenas and Matanzas are in-

the ports of Havana. Cardenas and Matauzas are in-fected, directed the Health Officer to detain all vessels hereafter arriving from there in the Lower Bay. The subject of removing dead animals from the city was called up, and the special Committee, consisting of Mesrs. Carnell, McSpedon and Delayan, having the matter in charge, were authorized to make such temperary arringements as they saw it for the accom-mission at a the work sad to account of the conplistment of the work, and to report at the next meet

The subject of employing a small steamboat for the use of the Health Officer in carrying sick people to the Floating Hospital was next called for and the Committee to whom it was referred reported, offering a resolution to the effect that the matter belonged exclusively to the State officers, and not to this Board. The ted, and the resolution adopted. Acjourned to Monday.

TRIAL OF DR. IVES.

The trial of Dr. John Ives, one of the Police Surgeons, for an alleged violation of the rules of the Police Department, in being a member of the Parenty-second Republican Association, and a member of the Republican Central Committee, was resumed yesterday before the Police Commissioners, all the members being

fore the Police Commissioners, all the members being present except the two Mayors.

Several witnesses were examined.

Sithers M. Simossos, Corresponding Secretary of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Association, testified that he knew defondant; but did not know that he attended a meeting of the Association for six months, or contributed funds for it during that time.

Will, O Brivan, Recording Secretary of the Association, testified that he did not think Dr. Ives was present at the last meeting three months ago; could not

ent at the last meeting three months ago; could not say whether Dr. Ives was elected a member of the Central Commuttee last Fall, or whether he was ap-pointed to fill a variancy; Gen. Nye was the President of the Association.

of the Asseciation.

On his cross-examination, witness testified that he did not know that Dr. Ives had attended a meeting this year. A person cannot be a voter at a primary election of the Republican party unless he be a member of the Association.

Robert Campbell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Twenty as and Ward Association.

Robert Campbell, Charman of the Executive Countries of the Twenty-second Ward Association, testified that a vote of the Association had been had to the effect that if a member absented himself for three accessive meetings, it caused his expulsion.

Captain Coulter, of the Twenty second Ward Po-Captain Conner, of the Twenty second ward Po-lice, testified to the best of his knowledge that Dr Ives was a member of the Association last year, but he could not say when he last attended a meeting; he thinks not this year. Defendant was surgoon of the Twenty-second Ward Police, and had faithfully per-

formed his duties.

HARVEY CLEVELAND, Secretary of the Republican
Central Commuttee, testified that defendant had attended meetings of the Central Commuttee, but he
thit ks sot this year: the rule was that, in cases where meetings, their seats may be declared vacant; could tot say whether Dr. Ives was a member of the Central Committee or not; witness was at the contral c tral Committee or not; witness was at the last meeting; if defendant had sent in his resignation, witness would

have known it; he might have sent it to the Ward As

sociation.

Mr. Patter testified that he was not a member of any political association. He had resigned from the Reformer's Association three or four years ago. He bad not at any time belonged to the Twenty first Ward the both at Association that he knew of, though he had contributed to its funds without subscribing his same. The Reform Association was not a political as name. The Retorm Association was not a pointer a se-sociation, but was simply a conservative body of citi-zens—though it did act politically. Witness was Secretary of the Association. He resigned the office and supposed that he resigned his membership. The special order was introduced by him to the Board, and he had voted against Mr. Bowliu's amendment, and his object most certainly was to prevent policemen from acring at primary elections.

Capt. Pouran of the Twelfth Precinct, testified that

Dr. Ives had faithfully performed his duties.
It was admitted by Mr. Batter, that Democrats ad no restrictions placed upon them in regard to pri-

many elections.

The testimony was here closed, and the summing up took place. Gen. Nyr speaking for the detense, and Mr. Bannay closing for the Board.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Hancock and Lieut. Sawtelle had, at last advices, concluded the paying off the men of Col. Hoffman's expedition. The sum disbursed was \$12,000. Capt. Hancock has been to Los Angelos to examine and report on the best locality in that region for a depot for the Quartermaster's Department. News has come to hand from Capt. Simpson's party of topographical engineers, somewhat later than that published a few days ago. The expedition had reached Carson River, which it was rapidly ascending, and thence, on its return, it would halt for ten days to recruit. At the expiration of that period the party would return to Camp Floyd, and report the result of its explorations. We have our circular from the East Indies and

China squadron. It is dated the 5th of May. The United States sloop-of-war Germantown was at Canton River, repairing, the effects of the mishap she met having proved somewhat serious. She would be all right however, in a few days. Her officers and crew were well. The steam-frigate Mississippi was still in Japan, waiting the decision of Commodore Tatnall as to her disposition. The ship's company of the Missis-

6 French; at Macao, 1 Portuguese; at Caston River, British; and about 70 war vessels of all nations distributed among the other ports.

CITY ITEMS.

We had a cool day yesterday, a fresh breeze stirring most of the time, and warding off the hot rays of the sun. A shower was threatened, and at 9 o'clock. it came mildly and drizzily.

The first annual meeting of the Alumui Association of the High Class was held in the New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington Hights, on the 13th inst. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Zachariah McCoy of Delevan, Wis.; First Vice-President, Thos. J. Trist of Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Henry C. Rider of Mexico, N. Y.: Secretary and Treasurer, Walter W. Angus of Geneva, N. Y. Edgar P. Morehouse of Menasha, Wis., was selected to deliver the next oration before the Association.

Numbers Gampen .- On Monday, the 1st of August, the Gabriel and Francois Ravel Troupe commence an engagement at this house. They come with a strong company. The leading dancer is Mile. Maria Hennecart, from the Paris and Leipsic theaters. She was engaged for Milan, but the war rendering that capital not so desirable as otherwise it might be, she retired from her engagement, and was at once secured by the agent of the Ravels. She is said to be beautiful, and admirable in her profession. She arrived in the Ariel on Wednesday, and makes her first apearance in America with the Ravels.

BENEFIT OF MR. JEFFERSON .- This favorite actor has fully made up his mind to go to England, and the Britishers may look for the speedy advent of that unmistakable Yankee Mr. "Asa Trenchard," and may make up their minds to be astounded by the sternutatory explosions of Lord Dundreary. It is to be hoped that they will not take too strong a fancy to "Our American Cousin," or we might lose him. He has made arrangements to meet his friends once more before his departure, and do a little play-acting for their delectaion at Niblo's Garden this evening. He will appear in three of his most popular characters, as Solon Shingle in 'The People's Lawyer," as the Simon Lullaby in "A Corjugal Lesson," and as Diggery in 'The Specter Bridegroom'. His wife will make her first appearance on the New-York stage as Letitia Lullaby, and all the plays will be well cast. Mr. Jefferson deserves a crowded house, for no actor has worked harder to please the public, and no actor has worked with better success. We may well give him a bumper at parting, for we could not send abroad a better delegate to perform the two parts of The American Gentleman, and The American Comedian. Success go with him.

HANGMAN'S DAY .- Yesterday was assigned for the execution of four felons—James Stephens, James Shephard, Quimbe Appo and Felix Sauchez—for the crime of murder. By certain writs of error and stays of proceedings the hangman was disappointed, and the executions were delayed until their cases can be decided on appeal.

DEATH OF CAPT. WATERBURY OF THE FOURTH PRECINCY -Capt. Frederick W. Waterbury of the Fourth Police Precinct died at the Station-House of that district, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the 40th year of his age.

Capt. Waterbury was formerly a resident of West-

chester County, and was elected to the Legislature in the Autumn of 1854, where he cooperated with the Americans, and voted against the reelection of Mr. Seward to the United States Senate. He took an active part in the debates of the session of 1855. The following year he cooperated with the Republicans, and was a zealous supporter of Col. Fremont.

In 1857 he was appointed to the post of drill-ser-

geant of the Metropolitan Police force, and was subsequently assigned the position of captain of the Fourth Prec net. His health never showed any signs of giving way until during the Quarantine troubles, when he was stationed with a force at that place. He took a voyage to the South in the hopes of regaining his health, but to no purpose, and he returned nome to die. For the last two weeks he has been confined to his bed at the Station-House, obstinately persisting in remaining at his post of duty. The sergeants and men under his command were unremitting in their attentions to the Captain, and took turns in waiting upon him day and night.

He leaves a wife and eight children. The funeral obsequies of Capt. Waterbury will take place from his late residence in West Twenty-third street, and his remains will be deposited in the New-York Cemetery, preparatory to their interment in the family burying ground in New-Jersey.

burying ground in New-Jersey.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a meeting of the Police Captains was held at the office of General Superintendent Pilsbury, the General in the chair. Deputy Superintendent Carpenter read a communicaion from the Sergeants of the Fourth Precinct ansouncing the death of their Captain.

The subject of the men appearing in uniform was discussed, and a resolution was adopted that the nembers of the force should appear in full uniform, with belts and betors.

The following resolution was adopted: The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, Thet the numbers of the late 12th Regiment, of which Capt Frederick W. Waterbury, deceased, was for several years an efficient officer, are respectfully invited by the Folice Department to join with them in paying the last tribute of respect to their and our late beloved brother.

Line will be formed on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, on Twenty-third street, with the right resting on

Capt, Weed of the Second Precinct, chairman of a Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions, reported a series of resolutions sulogistic of the baracter of the deceased, and of his ability as a pub-

A YOUNG LADY DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND. Miss Mary Caroline Beiser, a native of this city, 18 years of age, daughter of Capt. Beiser, was drowned while bathing on Thursday, with some friends at Coney Island. It appears that she and a Miss Cdrnelia Gilley were carried out by the current, and, owing to the fact that no boat could be readily obtained, it was upward of an hour before they could be reached. Miss Gilley had floated on her back for two miles, and was rescued alive, but her companion perished. The body was recovered and taken to the late residence of deceased, No. 169 West Forty-second street, where Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon it.

How to FEED A House,-" A merchant moved out of the city" wants to know how much hay any grain he should feed his horses. He thinks "there is a leak somewhere, or else," he says, " my horses eat a great deal more than I have always thought horses did. Can you tell me how much a horse should be " fed ?" Yes, Sir, we think we can. The Third Avenue Railroad Company of this city have some eighty or ninety omnibus cars on their road, which is eight miles long, extending from the City Hall to Harlem; and these cars are operated with seven hundred horses, which are kept at the great stables on the corner of Third avenue and Sixty-fifth street, upon the following daily rations: Hay, 11 to 16 pounds meal, 14 to 16 pounds.

The hay is generally the best of Westchester Timo-

thy, bought loose and always chaffed and moistened, thoroughly incorporated with the meal, and always slightly salted before feeding, but never allowed to ferment. Several men are kept constantly employed, night and day, mixing this feed, so as to have it always ready, but still fresh and sweet. The meal is generally made of the best quality of sound Indian corn, varying occusionally by mixing oatmeal or shipemployed in the whaling service, and cleared with but twenty-three men, while she was supplied with seven whale-boats. The deficiency in men, however, could with seven whale-boats. The deficiency in men, however, could use the supposition. The supposition is supposition in the whaling service, and cleared with but twenty-three men, while she was supposition in the whaling service, and cleared with but twenty-three men, while she was supposited with seven while she w

mending with their confidence, clergymen who are the be supplied at the Western Islands. She has no first Penning, as were the French and British flag-ships. feed." At present, some four tuns of hay a day are most notations and wacked defenders of Slavery. Nor lefficer, which might be also supplied in the same way. There were at Hong Kong ? British men-of-war, and cut and fed at these stables, and upon these rations the horses do a great deal of hard work, at which 14 British, 2 French, and I American; at Shanghae, 10 | they west out, or become unfit for the service, on an average of four years. Some horses, of course, est more than others, but on the average, we should sad that the rations given at these stables ought to keep any hard-working horse in the country in good condition. If the hostler requires much more than this amount, there is probably "a leak somewhere."

Any gentleman interested in the care and feeding of horses might do a wise thing to visit these stables and see how the thing is done-see how systemati-cally and perfectly a large stable can be managed upon true economical principles.

You will see "No Admittance" over the door, but go to the President, or Secretary, or Stable Saperintendent, and tell him who you are and what you want -that it is not idle curiosity-and you will be allowed to look and learn.

ALLYGED PERSURY .- On the 12th inst. Edward Parker, of No. 370 Water street, was arrested by officer Dennis Sullivan, who preferred a charge of assault and battery against him, for which he was tried and acquitted at the Court of Special Sessions. Parker now prefers a charge of perjury against the officer, alleging that as to the assault he swore falsely, nothing of the kind having occurred, and that the motive for the arrest and charge arose solely from his jocularly a-king the officer to give him his club to kill mu-ketoes with, which so enraged him that he pitched into Parker, and, after giving him a severe beating, lugged him off to the Station-House, and made a false charge against him. This statement being corroborated by four or five eyewitnesses, Justice Steers held the accused to bail yesterday in \$500, to answer the charge.

SUICIDE OF A DESERTED MISTRESS.-Coroner Jackman held an inquest on Friday, at No. 139 Prince street, upon the body of a girl, 18 years of age, named Annie Raymond, who committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of laudanum, which she procured at a drug-store in the neighborhood. It appeared in evidence that the deceased boarded at the above house, in the capacity of mistress to a down-town merchant, who recently, for some cause, abandoned her. She scon afterward became very disconsolate in coasequence of his treatment of her, and threatened to destroy herself unless he returned. Finally, becoming covinced that he had totally abandoned her, she purchased the poison and drank it, and on Friday moraing was found dead in her bed. A post-mortem examination showed that death was caused by an overdose of laudanum, and the Jury rendered a verdict of " suicide." The body of deceased was delivered to her friends for interment.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CARPENTER .- The following charge has been preferred against Capt. Carpenter of the Sixteenth Ward, by the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, in reference to the recent suicide in West

of Police, in reference to the recent suicide in West-Twenty-fourth street:

Charge — Uneffere like and immoral conduct, calculated to bring odum upon the Pepartment.

Specification—It is alleged that Capt. Carpenter has been a frequent and almost daily visity at a house of assignation, alt-unted at No. 110 West. Twenty-fourth street, occupied by one Conslute Whittenore; that be very frequently walks the public streets in company with the said Charlotte Whittemore and some of the boarders and frequenters of her house. It is further alleged that, on the 13th instant, Mrs. Juness, a boarder in the house of the said Charlotte Whittemore, was taken suddenly ill, and a physician. Dr. E. R. Avin of No. 395 Seventh avenue, was sent for, and he som learned from the said Mrs. In-ness that she had taken poison, which in a very short time after-ward proved fatal.

ness that she had taken poison, which in a very short time after-ward proved fatal.

Shortly before or after the death of Mrs. Inness, Capt. Carpen-ter was sent for by the soid Charlotte Whittemore, and was present at the inquest, and the soid Captain Carpenter, to his of-ficial capacity, used his influence to suppress the inquest from be-ing made public threthy showing a too close intimacy and friend-ship with a keeper of a house of assignation. I inclose a copy of the inquest as published in the daily papers. Signed DANIEL CARPENTER, Dep. Sups.

Attached to the document are the names of more than a dozen witnesses.

BURGLARY -The dwelling house of Alice Morris, BURGITARY —The dwelling house of Ance horris, No. 28 Landow street, was braken into, on the night of the 19th liest, by an upholsterer named Peter Farley, who effected an entrance by unserveing a wired covering to a side window, and carried off about \$25 worth of household goods. A portion of this property was found upon Farley yesterday, when he was arrested. The prisoner denied the burglary, but plead guilty to the larceny. Justice Steers committed nim for trial on the graves charge.

FATAL FALL.-Patrick McLaughlin, the man who hat Naturday attemnon was knecked down the hatchway of No. 12 Broad street, by a case of grods swinging against ht n, cled on Friday at his residence No. 212 Canal street, of the injuries he received. Goroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body and the Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was a native of briland, 52 years of age.

FALL FROM a BUILDING.—George Bradyhof, a boy elevan years of age, fell from the fourth story of the unfulshed building. No. 65 Chrystie street, and was datageneally injured. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 107 Third street.

RUNAWAY CASUALTY,—On Thursday evening a pair of horses attached to a Ninth avenue stage ran a way while proceeding up the Ninth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, and the driver and a man named Ernst Gridley, who was ridid upon the top of the stage, were thrown to the pavenuent. The driver escaped serious pipury, but Gridley had one of his legs fractured by a wheel of the stage which passed over it. He was attended by a physician and then conveyed to his residence, No. 143 West Thirty second street.

Supples Deaths .- A Mrs. O'Brien, residing at No.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at No. 276 West Seventeenth street, on the body of Patrick Boyle, an Irish laborer, 56 years of age, whose death was the result of injuries received in consequence of falling down a flight of stairs corner of Thirry-seventh street and fladinon avenue, on Wootneedy last. Boyle was assisting to take a load of coal into the cellar, and in doing so, slipped and fell, striking on his back and head. Concussion of the brain followed, and resulted for death. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury.

Suppen Deaths .- A Mrs. O'Brien, realding at No. 2 Caritale street, an Cornelius Dash, an Englishman, both died.
Studay in consequence of the bursting of blood vessels. Inquerwere held upon the bodies, and verdicts to that effect rendered.

DISHONEST PORTER.—John Henry, a colored porter, employed at the boarding house No. 41 Walker street, was arrest es in Friday, charged with stealing a watch and chain, valued at \$4.53, from the zeem of Manuel Arbeit, one of the boarders. The accessed onlessed his guilt, and was looked up for trial.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Hans Heaslap, a German youth it years of age, a cidentally fell overboard on Friday from a vessel lying at Pier No. 44 North River, and was drowned. The body was recovered, and an inquest will be hold upon it to-day. RECOVERY OF STOLES PROPERTY.-A man name

BROYERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A man named partick Dram was arrested on Friday, charged with robbing Patrick Callagher, his room-mate, of \$200. On searching the trushe of the accused, at his boarding house in Forty second street, near Sixth avenue, some property was found which had been stolen from Mr. Stort, one of the proprietors of the Pranklin House, College place, while at a horse-race on Long Jaind, in June last. Doran was committed by Justice Kelly for trial.

There or a House and Wagon.—A German named David Stein, residing at No. 182 West Twenty-fifth street, was arrested on Friday, charged with stealing a brise and wagon from the premises of Thomas Corran, No. 438 Suth avenue. The accused alleged that he bought the team for \$15, but Justice Kelly committed aim for trial.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

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Phores of all descriptions copied in every style of the act.

On! LET ME LAUGH!-I cannot help it. You could not help it, if you were to witness those really droll, and yet almost miraculous feats of Megic, &c., performed at Baraum's Museum, by Wyman, the Wizard. Go and see him Thus Afternoon and Eventua.

METALLIC TABLET RAZOR STROP.—This inim-

itable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. Sausanas, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents through-[Advertuement.]
Young men can learn their true pursuit, and
Parents how to train their Children for usefulness and happiness,
by obtaining a Pirenological Examination at Fowness & Wetters,
No. 262 Broadway.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE AND THE NEW-YORK BAR.

The meeting of the bar in this city, in relation to the

death of Rufus Choate, will be held in the United States District Court room, -to-day at 12 o'clock m.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-JULY 2-Before
Justice SCHRERLAND.
THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.
The People &c., by their Attenney General, agt. Jax. Bowen et. al.
This is an action in the nature of que warranto
against the defendants for assuming to be and set as a corporation
without authority of law. The defendants, the Motropolitan Gas